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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for publication wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

The Capture of Aguinaldo.

The capture of AGUINALDO is a new demonstration of the valorous enterprise and abundant resource which have been before associated in the public mind with the name of Gen. Funston. But having got AGUINALDO, what shall we now do with him?

Of course, nothing savoring of vindictiveness will influence the method of dealing with the Filipino chief, though we cannot forget the indication of character he afforded in surrendering to the Spaniards for a large pecuniary recompense and then returning to stir up renewed insurrection egainst them; and we must be warned by it in our dealing with him. It is possible, however, that by the use of sagacious measures AGUINALDO may be made a potent means of permanent pacification.

It is understood that Secretary Root is about to visit the Philippines, where, in association with the Taft Commission, and with the advantage of information obtained on the ground, he may be able so to use his great abilities as to produce such a result. At least, it may be assumed that the case of AGUINALDO will not be at Washington.

The Mayor's Term

one making the term of the Mayor two vears is welcome.

tain that this amendment was dictated by mere Republican partisanship, and that it represents an effort to get a Tammany man out of the Mayor's chair sooner than It could be accomplished otherwise. But in become American in speech and sentithis are entitled to a change in municipal raise a barrier to separate the new gen- will initiate you for 11 cents." Beware of than every four years. The prolongation body of their countrymen. The conseof control of a city government by any one party or party faction tends far more to public abuses than does the between children and parents; and natur- make your escape alive. For the great same long term in State or National Governally it brings pain to the older generation principle of the Buffaloes is to return nothing ment. The conduct of a municipal ad- to whose ili-judged opposition to an in- which they receive. So they must be ministration consists more of a series of evitable tendency it is due. of any general policy; and the people of going on with all races in this country, and to have founded the Builaioes at San Franat least once in two years

The Republican organization is right in determining that the Mayor's term should be changed from four years to two.

istry headed by Sir WILFRID LAURIER. put forward in the amendment recently Mr. FIELDING, the Minister of Finance but politically they are Americans purely, ucts higher duties than Capadians them- at once by the whole race outside. The

It is well known that, under the present | who have come hither in numbers so great Dominion tariff, a preference is gratuit during recent years may be slower, but in tously conceded to British goods. Mr. the second generation, educated at the BORDEN did not hesitate to say that he public schools, it is not less complete, so would withdraw that concession, unless that from that source there is now added an equivalent should be obtainable from to us a political element with moral and the parent State. He maintained that intellectual qualities which promise to be-Canada could no more be blamed for taking | come potent. such a position than Australia, whose Nothing is more inevitable than that determination not to give something for our population, drawn from every race Commonwealth, has not shrunk from de- language; and as the speech becomes claring that he would not think of admir. American the whole barrier of race separating British goods into Australia on a pre- tion will be thrown down, as it has been ferred basis, unless Great Britain would thrown down in the instance of the Dutch give some corresponding advantage to since the days, not very far remote, when California keeps her great trees. In Cali-British manufacturers want to undersell religious services were conducted in that their foreign competitors in Colonial mar- language. With the Germans, as we said kets, the people of the United Kingdom | the other day, that process of assimilation if not Imperialist, once acknowledged gration, while meantime the schools are frankly "would make the British work- making their children Americans in speech man hate the very name of Empire."

Committed as they are to the policy Great Britain and her Colonies, both Mr. tain German-speaking parents something the universe has jumped from the Chicago ward with eager interest, not to say anx- she sees a brood of ducks she has hatched lety, to the budget which at an early dity out make audaciously for the water; but will be laid by Sir MICHAEL HICKS-BEACH if they are reasonable people they recogbefore the British House of Commons. It nize it as an inevitable development, of is reported that, since the hope of bringing hopeful promise for their children. the war in South Africa to a speedy end | In the composite American race formed | to Sheol? has vanished, the British Chancellor of and forming the race distinctions of the the Exchequer has decided to impose upon original constituents have disappeared imported grain, not merely a registration or will disappear, except as furnishing charge of one shilling, but a two-shilling material for scientific study or curious duty. If, to that extent, Great Britain genealogical inquiry. Special Legislation for the Street Cleaners.

Special Legislation for the Street Cleaners.

A most perioducion of wheat in the Northwestern Provinces of British America. Nor would the encouragement given to those Colonial statesmen who believe in adjusting relations with the mother country on the give-and-take principle stop here. If the financial necessities of the British Government require a duty on breadstuffs, why should not a similar tax be levied on other food staples? Why should not every kind of nutriment consumed by the British work-ingman bear its share of the nation's fiscal burden? There is, evidently, no logical argument against the general abandonment of free trade doctrines, when these bave been renounced in a capital particular. should discriminate between foreign and Colonial breadstuffs, a considerable stim- Special Legislation for the Street

and the Colonial demand for similar duties on all Colonial food staples will be backed not only by the land-owning aristocracy, but by everybody connected with the agricultural interest in the United Kingdom.

ever, are not interested, directly or indirectly, in improving the value of farming lands in Great Britain and Ireland, or in raising the prices of Colonial food products. On the contrary, they are vitally concerned in keeping the cost of nourishment at the lowest possible figures. For that reason we have hesitated to believe that, however difficult may be the problem presented to the British Exchequer by the prolonged South African war, Sir MICHAEL HICKS-BEACH would venture to impose a duty on imported grain, or even to revive the small registration charge would deem it prudent to tax sugar. Should he have recourse to the last-named expedient, it is almost certain that the British workingman would take alarm

it be definitely committed to the taxation | proposed for the benefit of a few individof food staples. In any event, the project of preferential trade between Great Britain and her Col- great body of the uniformed force, cannot onies, advocated by Mr. Borden in Canada | be too severely condemned. Such amendand Mr. BARTON in Australia, is illusory. Should it seem to derive some temporary logical defence. The bill should not be countenance from the pressing financial exigencies of the Salisbury Government, it will be repudiated by the British people on the next appeal to the constituencies.

The American Race.

A German whose letter we print in another column asserts that while German immigrants of the period of the unsucdisposed of finally until it has received cessful German revolutionary movement full and deliberate and humane attention in 1848 were quick to become thoroughly in its requirements and ritual. The Buffalo Americanized, those of the generation since 1870 are of a different disposition and glory in preserving their distinctive Germanism." It cannot be denied that The news from Albany that among the there is at least a modicum of truth in what amendments to our city Charter will be he says, but any resistance such Germans may make to the rapid progress in the assimilation of their race that is going on in Of course there are those who will main- this country will be against an irresistible I am," an answer said to be matter of ritual; current, as the great mass of the best in- and then he should escape as rapidly as telligence of that generation understands.

Germanism," their children are sure to wallows or be gored and trampled. our opinion the people of a great city like ment, and to resent any attempt to says "No," the crafty Buffalo replies: "I administration, if they desire, oftener eration from complete unity with the great that sacred and cabalistic number, eleven. quence is that where such an effort is the ear. Yet if you happen to have exactly made the separation caused actually is 11 cents, give the Buffalo that and you can

The same process of transformation is New York should have the right to express it has been active from the time of the cisco in 1897. Allow him to describe their themselves concerning those executive acts | first settlement of the colonies by people | high purposes: of many nationalities. When the Irish . "The prime principle of the Buffaloes' is never immigration began to pour in after the failure of the potato crop in Ireland in 1846, the Irish were a body so distinct and peculiar in the estimation of the older who holds his glass in his right hand has to settle influence in forming ideals and aspirations Canadian Conservatives Renew the settlers that the Know Nothing movement, for the drinks. Should a man give me his watch Demand for Preferential Trade. started by race and religious prejudice, The campaign preceding the last general seemed for a time to be portentous; but the Dominion of Canada was in a few years it died out and no trace of ship of Sir Charles Tupper, made to pivot as a distinct political quantity, is no longer of the country pennies are seldem seen and it is a hun the latest popular novel. But consider what on the issue of preferential trade between the German immigration after 1848 has the German immigration after 1848 has get it. He receives the pleasure of being with the Great Britain and her Colonies. The result was a decisive victory for the Liberal Minwas a decisive victory for the Liberal Minwas a decisive victory for the Liberal Minvote " has no distinct existence as a solid | ne is a full fledged Buffalo " Nevertheless, the same programme is political body, except in the imagination of the Staats-Zeitung or, it may be, in its offered by Mr. Bonden, the new leader desire to appear or pose as its appointed a Buffalo to pay for 11 cents' worth of initiaof the Conservative Opposition, to the custodian. The Jews now constitute a budget resolution brought forward by large part of the electorate of New York, and unworthy to be a Buffalo. In the Ottawa Government, Mr. BORDEN and the distinction in tone and character demands mutual trade preferences within between them and their fellows in the the British Empire, and also high duties countries from which they emigrated formula understood, their receipts may on manufactured products of those coun- becomes so marked after a few years resi- be impaired. But perhaps they have tries, including, conspicuously, the United dence here, and, more particularly, in the deeper mysteries of which the Hon. Sol. States, which impose on Canadian prod- second generation, that it is recognized BLOOM has not told.

American transformation of the Italians

nothing has been boidly avowed. Mr. source, will, eventually and rapidly, be BARTON, the Premier of the new Australian made homogeneous, so far as concerns Australian produce. That is to say, if in this city and in other places in this State

The separation between them and their of reciprocal trade preferences between children thus caused may produce in cer-BORDEN and Mr. Barton must look for- skin to the painful surprise of the hen when platform. He has filed a petition praying

and sentiment.

Let a duty once be laid on imported grain absent, unless injury or illness was contracted in the service of the department. Another amendment makes it impossible to remove any member of the uniformed force until a hearing before the A large majority of British voters, how-

Commissioner has been granted him, "at which hearing he shall be entitled to the benefit of counsel"; and it gives the Commissioner power to suspend only, upon satisfactory evidence that a member of the uniformed force has been guilty of some legal or criminal offence or neglect of duty, making the suspension, for the first offence, five days, for the second offence ten days, and for the third offence fifteen days. Of course this express power of suspension takes away from the Commissioner the power to remove an offender, for when a specific form of punishment is prescribed by statute, the necessary implication is, that any other form of punishment is exabolished by Mr. Lowe some thirty years cluded. The existing provision of law ago. We have even doubted whether he gives a Commissioner the power to suspend for thirty days, or to dismiss from the force, while the new act seems to have taken away this power altogether.

The present law gives the Board of Estiand that a reaction would set in against mate and Apportionment power to fix the Salisbury Government and its South | salaries, prescribing a maximum not to be African programme. No well-informed exceeded. The new law gives the Board observer of the British situation believes of Estimate power to raise salaries, but that the present Ministry could escape | not to lower them below the schedule fixed defeat at the next general election, should in the new bill. This sort of legislation uals in so far as salaries are concerned. and subversive of all discipline over the ments to the present Charter admit of no permitted to become law through public inattention or indifference.

The Buffaloes.

The Hon. CARTER HARRISON of Chicago was initiated into the mysteries of the noble order of Buffaloes the other day, and is said to have found the proceedings cheerful but not inexpensive. It seems to be a simple society, absolutely liberal in the selection of members and far from exacting herds grow rapidly, and they are found all over the country. So far as can be judged by the unbuffaloed, however, the society is not intended for teetotalers or for persons averse to spending money. If one of these hears the mystic inquiry, " Are you a Buffalo?" he may, if he chooses, repeat the formal answer, "You bet your sweet life Even if the fathers hold out in deflant in staying. He must fly from the Buffalo

> If in the innocence of his heart he merely There is a good deal more in it than meets dangerous fellows to lend money to.

> The Hon. Sol Bloom of Chicago is said

to return anything given to a member, and all members use their left hands for everything. For instance, when a member loins a party of friends, and the crowd to tell a friend you would initiate him and tell life, all the points of the order for 11 cents. But in that part | the public libraries is in fiction and that chiefly

now suing to recover \$100 which he gave to readers. The fact that three times as many tion. There is a man of niggardly spirit

The Buffaloes are said to be spreading in the East, but now that their hostility to making change is known and the 11-cents

Redwoods and Palisades.

On March 15 the Governor of California signed a bill for which the entire country thanks his State, and which points a moral for New Jersey and New York. The bill, or as it is now, the law, appropriates a quarter of a million dollars to buy the Big Basin, where stand the famous redwoods.

These incomparable trees have been saved from the axe and the saw. By this achievement put to the credit of the public spirit of California, New Jersey and the Empire State should be made more alive to the duty of protecting a twin wonder of nature in their own part of the country, the Palisades.

Here in New York we love to think that fornia they will take plea-ure in knowing that we have our marvellous wall of rock.

must submit to paying higher prices for is being hastened because of the relatively St Joseph, Mo. has bought 500 cayalry horses their food staples. This is a proposal small addition at present made to the and a lot of nules at high prices. This sort which Lord Rosebery, who is nothing German-speaking population by immi- of transaction has been denounced as a violaion of international law by a very eminent uthority, Mr RICHARD HARDING DAVIS, but it must be reasonably satisfactory to horse breeders and mule breeders.

> The Hon Tom Jourson of Cleveland and or an injunction to prevent the Mayor Cleveland from carrying out a certain ordinance of the City Council in regard to certain railroads. Now, nefarious as railroads are, are they no compared with the immitigable infamy of government by injunction, as snow

' Fierce the war dogs snap and bristle. Loud the hellhounds bark; Mute is AGUINALDO'S whistle. Quenched is Freedom's spark!

Yet despair not, stainless hero, Bound in tyrant chains!

THE CARNEGIE LIBRARY SCHEME.

More Discussion of the Subject TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: If six weeks ago a suggestion had been made tha New York city should expend the interest of \$25,000,000 on public libraries, the matter would have been at least sifted and discussed in all its bearings before favorable action The circumstance that one-fifth of the amount is to be supplied by a private individual must have weight, but it surely does not change the principle, and that principle requires most cautious consideration. The fact that, apparently, the undertaking is to go through with a "hurrah" is not creditable to the in-

fluences which shape and direct public opinion. If a rich uncle offered me \$1,000 to help pur my boys through college, on condition that I add \$4,000, no one would wonder if I took some time for consideration. Should I finally some time for consideration. Should I finally decline, I would not necessarily show myself either a mean or a foolish man. I might think that I could not spare the \$4,000, or possibly I entertain views of my own as to the desirability of a university education in the particular case.

It might indeed be impertinent to suggest to my uncle how he could make a better use of the money, and possibly some of the advice to Mr Carnegie is beside the discussion. It is an opportune time, however, to canvass the question of what are the most useful benefactions.

It seems to me that a man of wealth, intellect and business capacity who would devote his best thoughts, energy and means to an attempt to solve the mooted "servant-ziri problem" would do more good than any mere philanthropy could possibly afford. Unfortunately, it is often easier for very suc-

Unfortunately, it is often easier for very successful men to give money from their abundance than to spare time and energy. The former may be really no deprivation; the latter perhaps is.

A social question which would threaten the existence of the American home if anything could threaten it, and which does drive many families from the house to the flat, and thence to the boarding house, which offtimes makes home a weariness and worry instead of a haven of comfort and peace, is not beneath the attention of any mind. What are the economic reasons which in this one field of employment make the supply less than the demand? Is it largely because of the discredit supposed to attach to the work, or is the work itself excessive? What remedy can be applied? An increase of pay is out of the question for the family of moderate means. Will training schools on an extensive scale be a permanent solution?

Let sever man with millions at command

ale be a permanent solution? Let some man with millions at command ive this whole subject his careful consideraive this whole subject his careful considera-on, make his plans carefully, and carry them of with all of his ability. If he succeeds in olving the "problem," no monument will a too grand for him. My idea is that such person should pave the way for reducing its branch of the labor market to so satis-I am quite ready to admit that the deflorts must be from public spirit, but I believe that the prospect of ate complete success would be most

roader the knowledge, the more varied the influences brought to bear on character, the greater is the probability of correctness of possible. There will be no money for him judgment. Such breadth and strength of mind and character make the better community. Where is it to be acquired? In the public schools before the age of 10, 12, 14 years? Comparatively few remain under the influence of teachers beyond those years. Will this education be acquired from the readthe mind is forming? How much better that these youthful minds should have familiar intercourse with the great min is of all ages, ould think over after them those thoughts which have arought for us the best in our civilization of to-day. How much better that the latent taste in art and science should find timely awakening in just the right book put into the boy's or girl's hand by the wise librarian. Much has been said better than I can say it, of the power of books in the moulding of character. A moment's thought will bring all this to mind, the hero of a tale, the great man or woman whose life has just been peused, the thought in the printed page these all stay by and have their silent powerful cannot give it back to him, but he may buy it from | all very well if there were a wild scramble me by buying refreshments for the crowd. In San after the thoughts of great men and the books Prancisco, where the joke started, it was customary | in useful arts and sciences, but the facts are in proportion to their own strength and purity Mr. Bloom says that a Chicago man is of purpose strength and inspiration to their other fact that three can be read in the time of one of the others. They are quickly read nd quickly forgotten, but the work requirng more thoughtful perusal wields a more

ing more thoughtful perusal wields a more lasting influence over its reader. Can a citizen of New York say that the next generation will not be the better for the training of this reading habit?

The principle involved in Mr. Carnegie's manner of giving is that of self-help. It is recognized by our tate in all its provisions for State aid to localities desiring public libraries. The library is not a charity, it is a public institution owned by the public, so that in a concernities sort of way, by paying an average of 50 cents apiece annually, all may have reading matter of the best sort. It is a charity to the extent that any public improvement is a charity for which the rich pay more than the poor and all share alike. We always appreciate more that far which we pay something. The principle is recognized in all the wisest dealings with the needy. nized in all the wisest dealings with the needy

we pay something. The principle is recognized in all the wisest dealings with the needy five them not money, but opportunity to help themselves. Mr. Carnegie believes in this principle. He is willing to give a community a lift over the first heavy expense of starting a library if the community wants its library enough to guarantee its support. Lesser cities have set New York an example which she has been slow to follow. And yet her need is far greater.

This brings me to another point I wish to emphasize the nature of the work to be done in the libraries. Granted that a building and a collection of books with an automatic machine behind the desk handing out the books called for may be a waste of public money; may be, not necessarily is. Let as the essential element in the schoolroom is not the text book, nor the laboratory fittings, nor the count lete and convenient outfit, but the character of the teacher, so in the library as an educational feature in the community, the indispensable element is the character of the meaning the salaries for competent librarians enters here and demands consideration in the financial plans for the library system.

Reconsider this anestion in its wider aspect and see the good after all in Mr. Carnegie's spur to self-hel. New York needs new and will need through the years before us just the inspiration to higher, better like that these histories will furnish, and her future greatness will fall short of its possibilities in the lines that are most worth striving for, if she miss now the great opportunity.

Parks Wanted on the West Side.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SEN Sir: Between hirteenth and Firty ninth streets. Sixth avenue lower three-quarters of this district is without a playground. Much of this section is filled with crowded moral life in its home. There is no place where be toper place in which to play the ilvelier games, like sotball and beschall, in which boys delight and which are so necessary to healthy boy life. Indeed these games are very properly prohibited by law.

TWO IMPORTANT EXHIBITIONS. Exhibition of American Paintings at the Deme cratic Club.

The thorough-paced believer in American art has a chance to wax enthusiastic over wo exhibitions which are being held, respectively at the Democratic and Lotos clubs To any one not yet converted they should prove a powerful inducement to take out his papers, and claim a common citizenship in the movement. Both exhibitions present an object lesson of quite remarkable interest including a fair range of painters, some de eased, the majority alive, and well-selected pictures, which make the argument stronger by being average, rather than exceptional examples of their respective painters. The net impression is one of unquestionable dignity, sincere feeling and good craftsmanship. These are painters who can paint and have something to say, worthy of serious attention

The exhibition at the Democratic Club arranged by the Art Committee of which Mr. Samuel Untermyer is chairman, includes thirty-three examples, distributed among the following painters: George Inness, James McNeil Whistler, R. A. Blakelock, J. Francis Murphy, William Gedney Bunce, Charles Melville Dewey, Winslow Homer, George de Forest Brush, H. Siddons Mowbray, Alexander Harrison, Homer D. Martin, A. H. Wyant, Carleton Wiggins, George H. Bogert, Louis Paul Dessar, Robert C. Minor, Julian Rix, Horatio Walker, William Morris Hunt, Arthur B. Davies and H. W. Ranger. Students of George Inness's work will find

much interest in an early landscape, dated 1848. It was painted before he visited Europe and made acquaintance with the Barbizon men, and is strongly influenced in composition and manner by the English school, hav ing a remarkable affinity to the style of Richard Wilson. There is a clump of trees on the left, their foliage rendered with the formal precision of an engraving, an art to which, it will be remembered, Inness served apprenticeship: the trunks, moreover, deineated with a knowledge of structure and surface and conscientiousness of detail that prove the close study which afterward enabled him to dispense with detail and reach the big facts with all the more certainty and truth. It is very instructive to mark the wide gap between this picture and "Clouds and Sunshine," painted in 1883. Not only has the manner changed, but the comprehension of the subject. The artist is looking now for the fundamental truths of nature and the poetry inherent in them; and the larger motive har reacted upon his style, leading it to breauth, depth and unity. Massed effects take the place of elaborate detail the artist is painting with his brush instead of using it like a pencil; the color is rich and full and the arrangement of light and shade impressive. And still another phase in Inness's evolution is represented in "After a Summer Shower," dated 1893. It is a fugitive aspect of nature that he is now portraying. the phenomenon that must be caught at once or it will elude him. The picture is impressionistic, put in rapidly and with apparent simplicity, though the latter is the garnered result of years of observation. The sky is still charged with heavy clouds and the white cow stands out shrill and clear, knee-deep in lush grass; the scene is satuated with moisture and one can sniff the

ol invigoration of the air. The three examples of Homer D. Martin are "Adirondack Scenery," "An Old Church in Normandie," and one not seen in public, at any rate for many years, the "Sun Worshinners " The lastisa stra. gely impressive canvas, a strip of land by the water side with a row of trees, stunted, twisted into curious shape and bowed in one direction by prevailing east winds So, at this evening hour, they are facing the setting sun, in the artist's magination, genuflecting and bending in homage to the light. The ground is bare and usignificant save for these labor-worn trees, while the sky stretches high and wide above with fine suggestion of undisturbed calm. and grand immensity. In all three of these pictures it is very interesting to compare the every evidence of conscious power, while the ground and trees suggest infinite laboriousness and painful effort Martin, as is wel known, was self-taught and one feels the sweat and toil of endeavor until he reaches the sky, when inspiration seems to flow in upon him and self-distrust gives place to large enthusiasm.

Winslow Homer has painted bigger things than "The West Wind" and yet how big it is! A slope of weather-beaten sand, a woman whose cloak is ballooned around her and white waves lifted and tossed and filled with wind. beyond, sea and sky confused in threatening cloud. The isolation and elemental grandeur of the scene are expressed with masculine directness and force, moreover in a very noble scheme of color and the picture's power to make one share and exult in the feet g of the occasion is extraordinary. Very much of the elemental quality and exultation in the stern strength of sky and ocean are shown in George H. Bogert's"Sea Rain," which was awarded a medal at the Paris Exposition.

Among the peaceful subjects is that very charming "Path to the Village," by J. Francis Murphy and Horatio Walker's "Morning." the latter losing in the artificial light much of the tender effect of the cool, pure dawn stealing through the trees at the end of the meadow. Those who see it only here cannot realize how beautifully true it is to nature. Of four examples by A. H. Wyant it must suffice to mention particularly a large picthappily suggests the character and sentiment. A group of trees, on the left, rear up their bushy tops, the stems showing dark and smooth against the sky: for the ground is nearly level, except for a rocky bank on the right, and stretches away to the distant horizon: a broad shadew giving form and dignity to the foreground. It is a picture of remarkable fa cination. So, also, is Whistler's "The Falling Rocket," deep blue-black darkness, interrupted near the ground by blurred illuminations and sprinkled above with a rain of colored sparks. Emiliently Japanesque in influence and relying entirely for its impression upon the abstract qualities of color and distributed light, it makes a combined appeal of subtle taste and cunning craftsmanship, titillating one's feeling most greeably

Space will not permit a detailed reference to other pictures in this excellent display which will remain on view until Sunday

American Paintings From the Collection of Mr. George A. Hearn at the Lotos Ciub.

There is no more stanch and discriminating supporter of American art then Mr George tenements of the worst description, and it is almost | A. Hearn, and the exhibition of fifty-four impossible for a child to live a healthy physical or examples, gathered from his large collection now to be seen at the Lotos Club, constitutes may go except the streets. And yet the street is not a notable event. The prevailing notes are sincerity and individuality, an absence of the suggestion of dilettanteism or of more picture making and of those commonplaces which are none the less tiresome for being innomious. These qualities are so refreshingly in evidence thought before might find himself coming to the conclusion that they are characteristics of American art, and, indeed, they are in the case of our best painters as in the case of all true artists everywhere. But what was noticeable at Paris and is enforced by the present exhibition is the widespread prevalence of these qualities among our painters. Compared, for example, with the tired-out motive and aimless cleverness of a large proportion of French art, American art has the lustiness of youth, the freshness of ideal, purposefulness and frank convictions of a vigorous personality, grown to a consciousness of its strength and opportunities. The majority of our people are slow to recognize this, but a realization of the fact is making

headway and must be further impelled by ich an exhibition as the present

We can value these qualities even when they are not allied to particularly skilful technique; for example, in a group of pictures by R. A. Blakelock. His study of nature has been subordinated to a strongly subjective point of view; he is less concerned with the truths of nature than with making her contribute to some poetic thought of his own; finding more enjoyment in her pictorial possibilities and suggestions than in portraying her as she is. His pictures, therefore, will not stand the test of analytical criticism; his trees, for instance, being fashloned to a formula of his own, flat, thin and cut out like silhouettes against the sky. Nevertheless, one cannot overlook the enthusiastic earnestness and strong individuality of these canvases, on which a genuine artist, notwithstanding his limitations, has lavished so freely the abundance of his poetic fervor. One may profitably turn from these to a 'Moonrise at Sunset," by D. W. Tryon, in which there is no less poetry, though it glows with a tender radiance, while it reveals a knowledge of nature and mastery of subtle expression to which Blakelock is entirely a stranger. But the world is wide and it is well that our sympathies should be so also: there is room for both such artists and we are probably the happier if we can extend appreciation to both. The human mind, however, whether of layman or artist, is apt to settle itself into grooves of preference; s that it is one of the pleasures of such an exhi bition as this to find evidence of how the bigger men emancipate themselves from this narrowness; how to the end they remain enthusiastic students. One need hardly cite examples among

he older ones. Inness, we know well as a painter of limitless impatience with routine nethods, continually essaying some fresh problem. Compare, for example, the exquisite sensitiveness of "Spring Blossoms" with the noble serenity of "The Wood Gatherers," the latter, surely, one of the most heartfelt and consummately complete subjects that he ever painted. How he wrestled with the echnical problems of his art can be understood by comparing with these his "Berkshire Hills," 1858 and "Passing Storm," 1866. Similarly one may find the clue to Wyant's evolution in this collection, in the early work of 1860 "Valley of the Mohawk," with its splendid regard for the grandeur of nature and faithful rendering of its characteristics What drawing of sky and rock and realization of space in the one, and firm foundation structure and substance in the other. No wonder that later on, when he is satisfied to give the impression of a scene and does so with appearance of facile dexter y, the trees and ground are still real and the picture. however little, full of atmosphere and distance. Another painter, indefatigable in the pursuit of fresh motives to each of which he adjusts for the occasion a modification of his method f representing it, is George H. Bogert. Of three examples shown here, one finds "September Night" the most satisfactory In its quiet contrast of gray-blue sky, water, and deep dull green foliage it is extremely beautiful, with a most persuasive sentiment of tender tranquillity Less intense in feeling and scarcely so convincing in its portraval is "Moonlight" by Leonard Ochtman. It does ot carry one's imagination beyond itself, and remains a beautiful picture rather than suggestion of nature's beauty. It is just this capacity of suggestiveness which is so apparent in Theodore Robinson's "Valley of the Seine;" one is transported beyond the canvas and pigments to the valley itself. with its soft illumination of clear light and

quiet animation of trees and cottages. The scene is vividly felt. Perhaps the finest of four examples by Horatio Walker is "The Harrower;" single ox. so palpable and firm that one passes the hand over its sleek hide in imagination and feels the joy of thumping its solid flanks; and how the landscape and sky respond to the beast's strength; rugged hardiness in one, in the other spaciousness and bracy vigor! There is a suporb sky, also, in an "Autumn" by J. Francis Murphy and the ground rolls massively in tune with it, and both are full of color, applied with a suggestion of enthusiastic spontaneousness. A strong example of Carleton Wiggins is Approaching Storm," and Louis Paul Dessar s seen in one of his happiest moods in a Moonlight." Nor must a true and im- REATING THE TICKET SPECULATORS. pressive little landscape and water, "Paraoverlooked, nor Henry W. Ranger's "Spring Woods," though it by no means represents himathis best. Homer Martin's "Sand Dunes, being loaned to the Metropolitan Museum. on the other hand is among the finest examples of this painter, heroic in its solemn

grandeur and suggestive of stern isolation. Among the few figure subjects are two widely different evidences of William M. Chase's versatility and skill, "Seventeenth Century Lady" and "When One Is Old;" Theodore Robinson's "Girl Sewing" and that noble canvas, so stately and full of ample wholesomeness as well as beauty, "Young

Woman," by Abbott H. Thaver. This exhibition and the one at the Democratic Club are of such exceptional merit and abounding interest that no one who has the opportunity should fail to visit them.

From the Chicago Record: St. Patt., Minn., March 25 -A number of St Paul firms have signed an agreement pledging themselves to employ no person except those recommended by a central buure, "The Broad Silent Valley." The name | reau created for that purpose and now in reau created for that purpose and now in operation. The promoters of the plan are confident that through its operations the members subscribing to its conditions can be su piled immediately with competent, safs and careful employees. Nearly all trades are represented. Of course, the manager of the bureau gets his commission. An applicant furnished with employment pays a fee of \$2. Should a young man apply directly to a firm he is turned over to the bureau. The applicant's standing and ability are investigated by a confidential agent, and if the applicant is approved he is accepted by the firm, and the young man pays his fee.

For Poet-Laureate. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Ste:

For Poet laurease nominate Kentucky's Sor Yawps
The c'roumnambient (that's his word)
Atmosphere Vibrates With the Eagle's Seroam, And one Sees Stats And likewise Stripes. Gee White!!
Can you
Show up
A more
Thoroughly American
Production
Than Lampton
1st

PASSAIC, N. J., March 7. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: So long as you saw fit to set your foot flatly on my suggestion of the great Minghetti, who, since she played a promto create the post of Laureate in this country, and to | inent part in the shaping of Count Edlow's co all it with Mr. Markham, the most eminent writer, that any one who had not given the subject reader and interpreter now residing here, would you be so good as to keep your hands off a movement that is now on to put him into the chair left vacant by the

is now on to put him into the chair left vacant by the late William Geogelan?

THE SIN is big and broad enough to let bygones be bygones and come out fervently for the logical and popular candidate. I regret to hear that there is an attempt to be made by the friends of Clinton Scollard. Tom Masson, Mrs. Wilcox and several of the members of the Authors Club, to interfere with the legitimate operations of our side. Unfortunately, the authors, it is said, will stop at nothing to promote the chances of their favorites. I solemnly warn them against introducing into this contest the questionable methods too frequently resorted to by the intriguing politicians of our city in their work. In putting Mr Markham forward we do not claim for him, of course, all the qualities that distinguished the dead poet; we are, however, convinced that he will give better satisfaction than any man our opponents can name. Let the supporters of each candidate send their votes we are, however, convinced that he will give better
astisfaction than any man our opponents can name.
Let the supporters of each candidate send their votes
to THE SUN. We insist though, that ladies and
children be permitted to vote, for, as Mr. Markham
himself says, they are those who understand him best.
NEW YORK, March 19.

BART CALLAN.

NEW YORK SAILS FOR MANILA.

The Decision to Demand an Apology From the Sultan of Morocco Has Been Abandoned WASHINGTON, March 28 .- Government offclals were relieved to-day over the receipt of a telegram from Rear Admiral Rodgers that he had sailed from Tangier for Algiers on his way to Manila, instead of for Mazagan, Morocco, whither he had been directed to land United States Consul Gummere, who was to proceed overland from that port to Morocco City to demand an apology from the Sultan of Morocco for an alleged affront to the United States and to insist on the payment of certain American claims. On Tuesday afternoon a despatch was sent to Mr. Gummere at Tangier to board the New York and proceed on his special mission, and it was feared that the telegrams, sent vesterday morning, rescinding these instructions and ordering the New York to continue her voyage to the Philippines, would not reach Tangier before the flagship had started for Mazagan. It is not likely that even if the Sultan makes more excuses to prevent Mr. Gummere from visiting him to press the American claims against Morocco an American warship will be sent to frighten the Sultan into submission to the wishes of this Government. It is believed here, however, that the Sultan will agree to receive Mr. Gummere as soon as the pilgrimage of the court to Fez has been made. There is no doubt that the Government has entirely abandoned its decision to demand an apploys, from the Sultan for Morocco City to demand an apology from ment has entirely abandoned its decision to demand an apology from the Sultan for the alleged threat of his Grand Vizier and his Minister of Foreign Affairs to move the Court if Mr. Gummere started for Morocco City.

MARYLAND CENSUS FRAUDS Director Merriam Says There Will Be No Dia

crimination in Favor of the Guilty. WASHINGTON, March 28 -- Director of the ensus Merriam was very reticent to-day in regard to the case of Joseph H. Ching, the Republican State Central Committeemen and Republican State Central Committeemen and political henchman of Representative Mudd, who was arrested on Tuesday, with enumerators Guyther and Bowles, for alleged implication in the Maryland census enumeration frauds. Mr. Merriam said that the men having been arrested the case was in a measure out of his hands, and that the bureau was now engaged in still further investigating the matter with a view to bringing any and all persons to justice found to be in any manner implicated.

There shall be no discrimination in favor of the instigators of the frauds," he said. "But," he added, "I do not think that any one 'very high' will be found to be implicated."

GERMANISM AND AMERICANISM

Two Correspondents Who Demand the Pres ervation of "Germanism."

TO THE FRITCE OF THE SUN-Sir. You are entirely wrong in everything you say in your editorial about the Stanta-Zeitung apart rom the statement that the German immigration has fallen off. If you say the Germans want to be Americanized as quick as ossible, that may have been true with the older class of German immigrants, the '48s and those who came for perhaps thirty years afterward. Those people had the idea that everything outside of Germany was better, concaquently they adopted in every country us manners at 1 tried to assimit he themselves. But a German born since 1-10 has entirely different views in that respect. He knows that his country is just as good and as powerful as any other country in the world, that Germany leads all other nations in science philosophy, music, technical art, like applied electricity, and that in art and literature it is as good as any other.

How can you assume that such a generation would lower itself by trying to Americanize itself? The members of the Legal ald Society, Germans of the old school, may do as you say, but the younger generation of Germans, never! And that is what the Staats-Zeitung knows. Therefore it upholds Cermanism, as you call it, and will do so for all coming times if it is to keep its readers.

To the Editor of The Sun—Sir: I beg to ward. Those people had the idea that every-

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I beg to agree with every line of the article written by the Staats-Zeitung on the Legal Aid Society banquet. On the other hand, I consider your article on the same subject entirely wrong We Germans do not come over here for any ove or admiration for America, but simply because Germany is overcrowded and be-cause America, on account of its tremendous German population, appears to us like a sort of "New Germany" Of course, we are willing to become citizens and share the duties of such but we cannot understand why this should include the dropping of our German customs and views. There are many traits in the and views. There are many traits American character, e-pecially the to us, such as the general hypocrisy and the centempt for other nations, as for instance, NEW YORK, March 27.

dise Point, Newport, by Samuel Coleman, be A Theatregoer Takes Refuge in the Gallery. letters concerning the ways of the willy theatre tiexet Lake Ontario," familiar to many from its speculator. There is, however, a side to the question which I believe has not been openly aired to the pi ite or brought to the immediate notice of the beyond

and above suspicion manager

I am a constant attendant of the New York theatres and like to see everything worth's eing for a long time I suffered from the "all sold" gag when it camtime I suffered from the ball sold sage when it can be question of location of scats, and being out of you two or three days a week it was not livings possible to set a certain date to see a critish pay. The real is this; instead of paying the speculator \$2 or \$2 or \$2 or \$2 or \$2 or \$3 or \$2 or \$3 or \$3

The Monument to Verdi.

TO THE ENTION OF THE SUN SEC The lever by "F B H " published in yesterday's St.N. and suggesting the erection of a monument to outset Verdi in New York, gives us both the occasion and the encouragement to seek the aid of your emment publication in behalf of a subscription started Il Progress Hollo Americano immediately after Vivil death, having the same end in view. We think to death, having the same end in view. We think that a monument worthy of the man will east anyware from \$10,000 to \$25,000. Our subscription is in its incipient state.

We gratefully accept contributions to the fund from any source.

We shall be exceedingly happy if THE SUN will refer to the four going. From time to time, so that Verdis American a dmirers may know where to apply, incode to satisfy the common wish of us all that of perpetuating Verdis memory in New York.

NEW YORK, March 27. Charles Bahsotti.

A Protest Against Mormon Proselytism.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN SEC. The enclosed literature of Mormon doctrines was left at my house during my absence, by a Mormon evangelist.

I protest against this business of calling on the women folks (when we men are away working) seeking to convert the women to the abominable NEW YORK, March 26.

Woman's Influence in German Politics. From the Rotterdam Nieuwe Courant.

No woman influences national politics so power-fully as the attractive wife of the German Charcellot. tollettes and huge Rembrandt hat is frequently the most important figure in the diplomatic gallery of the Berlin Reichstag. The German Chancellor often also brings his mother-in-law, the venerable widow etal policy with respect to Italy, has obtained the so-

briquet of "State Mother-in-Law" The Only "Ace of Diamonds."

From the Minneapolis Times
In the whist world none is better known or more opular than Mrs. Gertrude Rutgers O'Brien troit, now Governor of the Michigan Women's Whi League. She is the only woman member of that very select little coter'e of enthusiasts, the "Cranks" Crankorum," in which she holds the rank of the ace of diamonds."

J. Cuthbert Hadden in Fortnightly Review declared it to be "the most feeble opera of Signor Verd with which we have had the advantage to be acquainted the most uninspired, the barest, and the most destitute

MATT A NEW

the I The but time at t material i deed the against t state seer

but susce Weberfield Jinks of Lord Quer Russell ha was a you and the o in "Floro In the copled the cleverly f Warfield for an I quickly w hearsed

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